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The THERAPEUTIC GAZETTE

INCORPORATING

MEDICINE AND THE MEDICAL AGE

A Monthly Journal of Practical Therapeutics

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SURGICAL AND GENITO-URINARY THERAPEUTICS.

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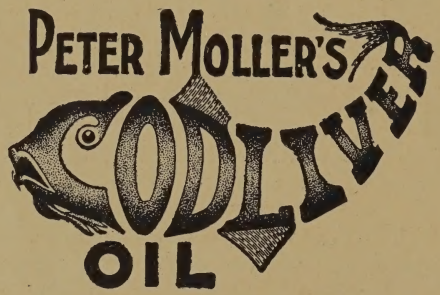

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eled until women had a share in electing the legislature, and that all divorce cases should be tried before mixed juries of men and women. He thought that, in order to discourage divorce, there should be no interference with the liberty of the press to report at its discretion the proceedings of the Divorce Court; that whatever evils might result from the publication of evidence, they were as dust compared with the evils that would result from restriction. The witness declared that the Church had ceased to exist as a teacher of morals, and that the press was the last remaining pillory by which it was possible to place some restraint upon the passions of men. Mr. Hewlett suggested that the judge ought to have the benefit of lay assessors, who should always be two—one man and one woman. He thought that the judgment of impartial, educated persons of weight and experience upon such intimate matters as love and temperament were essential to a good and equitable divorce court. The commission began to hear evidence in February, 1910, since when it has held fifty-five sittings, averaging about six hours each. The total number of witnesses called has been 248, and among them have been clergymen, judges, magistrates, barristers, solicitors, newspaper editors, prison officials, registrars, and lunacy commissioners.

The new drug invented by Ehrlich as a cure for syphilis is now on the market at 10*s.* 6*d.* a tube, containing enough for a single injection. This will be a boon to the profession at large and to the public. Prior to a few weeks ago it was only possible to obtain this drug from a few of those who were known to the chief men abroad. It has now had a thorough test abroad and comparatively few accidents have occurred. The method of intravenous injection is being recommended over here, and certainly the immediate results are giving great satisfaction both to the profession and to the patients themselves. It is too early yet to conclude that no ill effects will follow, but it will be most disappointing should this be the case and the use of "606" has to be discontinued. At the Christmas entertainment at one of the hospitals this past season, where the students were giving a kind of modified music hall entertainment, one of the turns was numbered "606," but only a few of the audience understood the allusion.

"OSTEOPATHY: DOES IT OFFER ANYTHING NEW?"

To the Editor of the THERAPEUTIC GAZETTE.

SIR: I have read with great interest Dr. N. S. Yawger's article with the above title that appeared in the THERAPEUTIC GAZETTE of July, 1910, and quite indorse what he says on the subject of osteopathy.

I would like to point out, however, that no hospital has ever been founded in London or elsewhere by Dr. Arvid Kellgren, the brother of the great Henrik Kellgren. The only institution of the kind is the small Kellgren Hospital founded in December, 1909, in London, the original attendant physicians being Drs. Harvey Kellgren, E. Kellgren, A. Kellgren-Cyriax, G. Edholm, and the writer of this letter. The number of physicians has since then been somewhat augmented.

Dr. Yawger will find a much more extensive account of Henrik Kellgren's nerve treatment than has been given by Dr. Arvid Kellgren, in the writer's "The Elements of Kellgren's Manual Treatment," London, 1903, 500 pp., and another larger work devoted specially to the manual nerve treatment is in process of compilation by the writer, who begs to subscribe himself,

Yours very sincerely,

EDGAR F. CYRIAX, M.D.

4 CRAVEN HILL, LONDON, W.

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issue to obtain funds for their other schemes. The outrages have raised afresh, in an acute form, the whole question of alien immigration, for the present Aliens Act has proved totally inadequate in working, and any alien with a little money in his pocket can get into the country with the greatest ease. The police have been much hampered in their investigations by the bewilderingly large number of aliases employed by the criminals, so that the question of identity has proved a very difficult one. If this country is to remain an asylum for all the undesirables of other nations, we surely ought to put in force a system of compulsory registration, which would not be oppressive to law-abiding aliens.

The Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London has just issued its list of awards to the hospitals, consumption sanatoria, and convalescent homes for the year 1910. The total sum distributed is £155,000, of which £5000 goes to convalescent homes and consumption sanatoria. It may be recalled that in last month's letter mention was made of St. George's Hospital, where the financial relations between the hospital and the medical school had been criticized on account of a certain payment by the hospital to the school. On investigation it appears that the payment was made on account of definite work done, chiefly pathological and bacteriological examinations, in connection with the actual treatment of patients. The payment was therefore justified by the conditions of the fund. The Distribution Committee, however, came to the conclusion that the apportionment of the expenses of the laboratories as between the treatment of patients and medical education required investigation, and they recommended that the grant this year should be retained until the Fund is satisfied that the payment made to the school by the hospital bears a proper proportion to such definite work done for the hospital. The Executive Committee has also had under consideration the question of hospital contracts. It has been suggested that it would be an advantage for London hospitals to enter into joint contracts and thus secure the advantages of purchasing on a large scale. As a scheme had already been started in New York on these lines the committee thought it well to inquire into the subject and ascertain if the Fund could usefully take any action in the matter. A subcommittee was therefore appointed to investigate the question, and a report has been issued which contains a careful statement of the possible advantages and difficulties of coöperative purchase by groups of independent voluntary hospitals. Nearly 100 hospitals now present statistical reports of their expenses to the Fund, and the data so obtained have formed the basis of a schedule of working expenses drawn up on the most economical lines. This schedule enables the Council of the Fund to draw the attention of the hospitals concerned to cases where the cost per bed or per patient is much above the average.

Guy's Hospital was concerned in a curious point of law recently. The authorities of the hospital were summoned for "having used armorial bearings without having a license." The hospital replied that the armorial bearings had been granted to them in the year 1725, within a year of the foundation, and claimed that the exemption implied that "persons by right of office shall wear or use the arms of any corporation," and that therefore the governors were justified in displaying the arms on the certificates given to nurses. The magistrate, however, decided that the governors were not persons to whom the exemption could apply, but as this had been allowed to go on for such a long time only a nominal fine was imposed.

The Divorce Commission has at length finished hearing all the evidence offered, and the members will now retire to consider that evidence and to prepare a report. It is not expected that the report will be issued until the middle of next summer. Two interesting witnesses were heard on the last day, Mr. W. T. Stead and Mr. Maurice Hewlett. Mr. Stead contended that the divorce law should not be remod-

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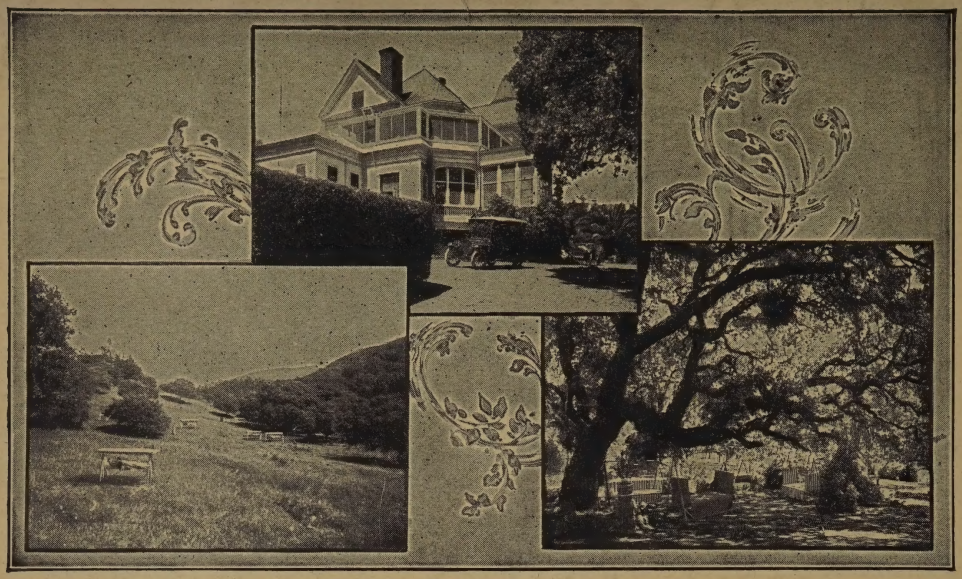

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